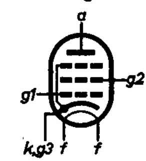
PHILIPS EL 95

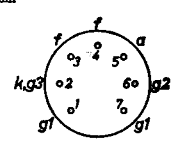
OUTPUT PENTODE for use in car radio sets
PENTHODE DE SORTIE pour récepteurs autoradio
ENDPENTODE zur Verwendung in Autoempfänger

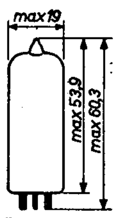
Heating : indirect by A.C. Parallel supply or two tubes in series on 12 V battery
Chauffage: indirect par C.A. Alimentation parallèle ou deux tubes en série alimentés par accumulateur de 12 V
Heizung : indirekt durch Wechselstrom. Parallelspeisung oder zwei Röhren in Reihen gespeist von einer 12 V-Batterie

V_f = 6,3 V
I_f = 200 mA

Dimensions in mm
Dimensions en mm
Abmessungen in mm







Base, culot, Sockel: MINIATURE

Capacitances
Capacités
Kapazitäten

C_{ag1}	<	0,4	pF
C_a	=	3,5	pF
C_{g1}	=	5,3	pF
C_{g1f}	<	0,2	pF

Typical characteristics
Caractéristiques types
Kenndaten

V_a	=	250	V
V_{g2}	=	250	V
V_{g1}	=	-9,0	V
I_a	=	24	mA
I_{g2}	=	4,5	mA
S	=	5	mA/V
R_i	=	80	kΩ
μ_{g2g1}	=	17	-
$-V_{g1}$ (I_{g1} =+0,3 µA)	=	1,3	V

Operating characteristics, class A
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe A
Betriebsdaten, Klasse A

V_a	=	200	250	V
V_{g2}	=	200	250	V
R_k	=	230	320	Ω
I_a	=	23	24	mA
I_{g2}	=	4,2	4,5	mA
R_a	=	8	10	kΩ
W_o	=	2,3	3,0	W
V_i	=	4,5	5	V_{eff}
V_i (W_o=50 mW)	=	0,55	0,50	V_{eff}
d_{tot}	=	12	12	%

Operating characteristics, class AB (two tubes)
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe AB (deux tubes)
Betriebsdaten, Klasse AB (zwei Röhren)

V_a	=		200			250		V
V_{g2}	=		200			250		V
R_k	=		180			180		Ω
$R_{aa\sim}$	=		10			10		kΩ
V_i	=	0	0,5	7	0	0,5	9	V_{eff}
I_a	=	2x17,5	-	2x20	2x22	-	2x26	mA
I_{g2}	=	2x3,2	-	2x5,2	2x4,0	-	2x7,5	mA
W_o	=	0	0,05	4,1	0	0,05	7	W
d_{tot}	=	-	-	4,5	-	-	5	%

Operating characteristics, class B (two tubes)
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe B (deux tubes)
Betriebsdaten, Klasse B (zwei Röhren)

V_a	=		200			250		V
V_{g2}	=		200			250		V
V_{g1}	=		-10			-13		V
$R_{aa\sim}$	=		10			10		kΩ
V_i	=	0	0,7	7	0	0,7	9	V_{eff}
I_a	=	2x7,0	-	2x19	2x8,0	-	2x24	mA
I_{g2}	=	2x1,2	-	2x5	2x1,2	-	2x7,2	mA
W_o	=	0	0,05	4,0	0	0,05	6,5	W
d_{tot}	=	-	-	3,5	-	-	3,5	%

Limiting values
Caractéristiques limites
Grenzdaten

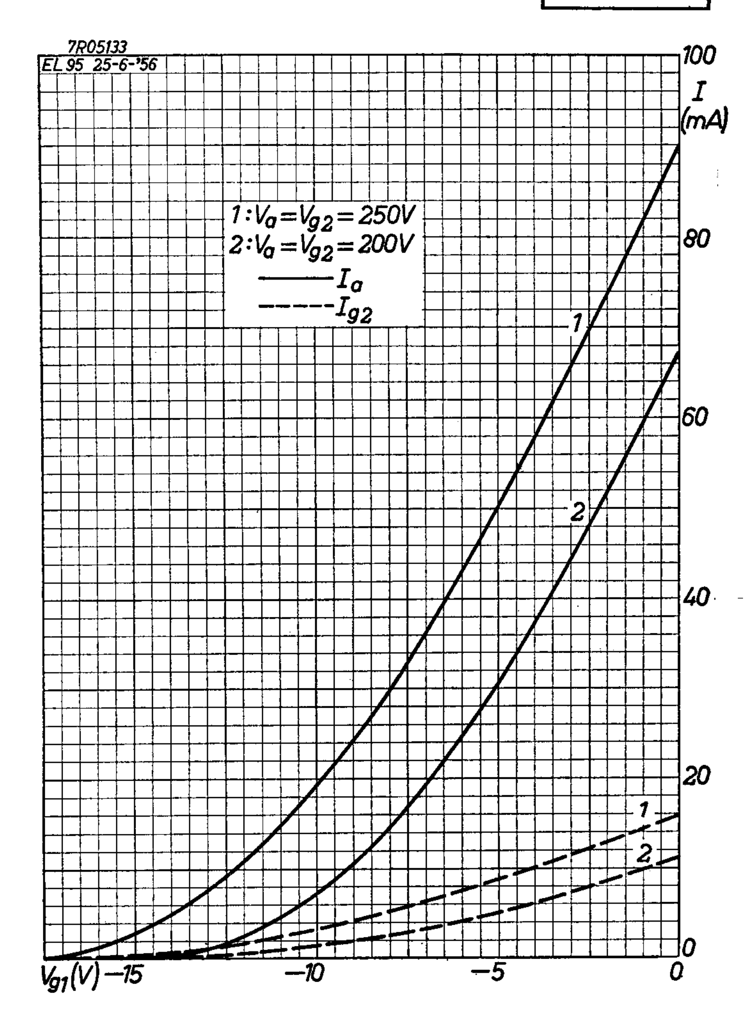
V_{a_o}	= max.	550 V
V_a	= max.	300 V[1]
I_k	= max.	35 mA
V_{g2_o}	= max.	550 V
V_{g2}	= max.	300 V[1]
W_a	= max.	6 W
W_{g2} (V_i = 0 V)	= max.	1,25 W
W_{g2_p}	= max.	2,5 W
V_{kf}	= max.	100 V
R_{kf}	= max.	20 kΩ
R_{g1}	= max.	2 MΩ[2]

[1]) When the heater and positive voltages are obtained from a storage battery (pos. voltages by means of a vibrator), the max. values of V_a and V_{g2} are 250 V

Si la tension de chauffage et les tensions positives sont obtenues d'une batterie d'accumulateurs (les tensions positives par moyen d'un vibrateur), les valeurs max. de V_a et V_{g2} sont de 250 V

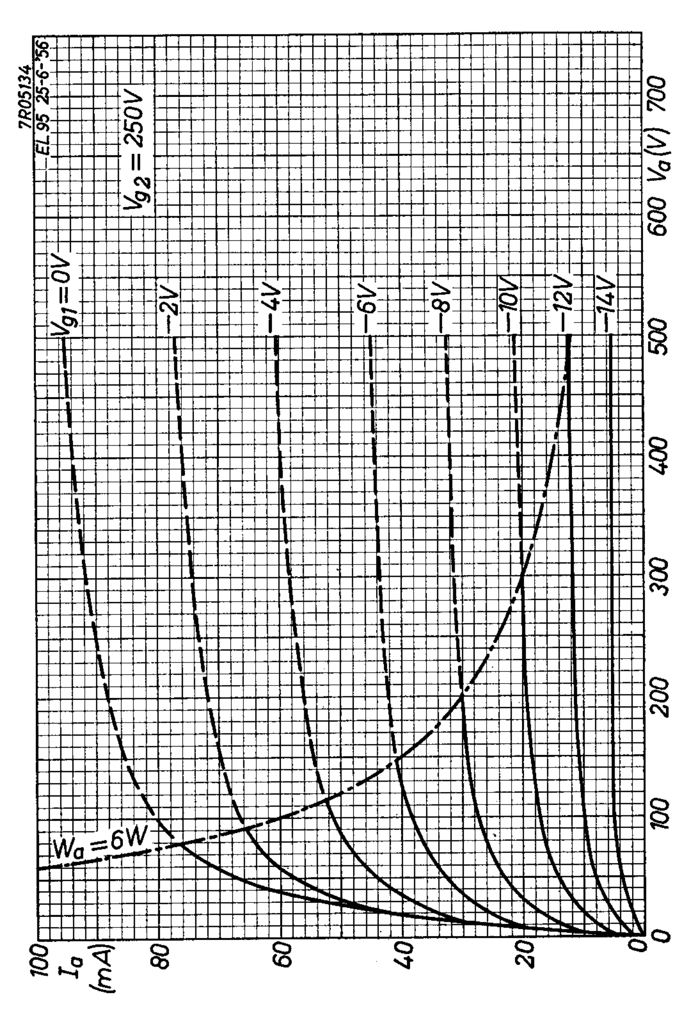
Wenn die Heizspannung und die positiven Spannungen von einer Akkumulatoren-Batterie erhalten werden (die positiven Spannungen mittels eines Vibrators), sind die max. Werte von V_a und V_{g2} 250 V

[2]) With automatic bias
Avec polarisation automatique
Mit automatischer Gittervorspannung

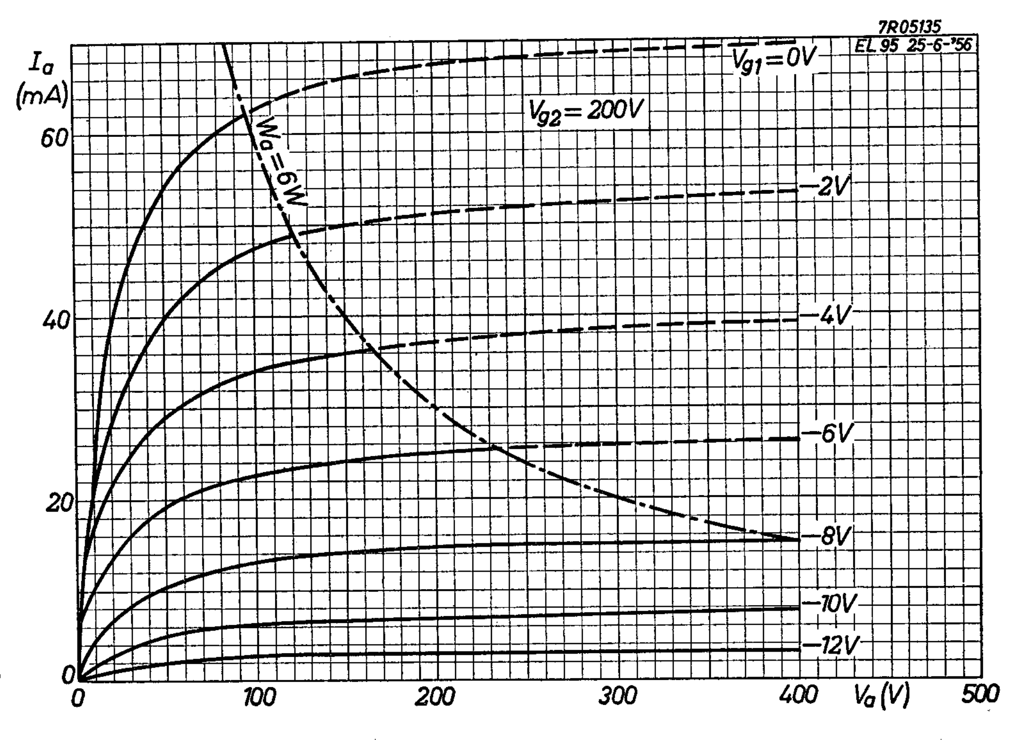

7R05133
EL 95 25-6-'56
1: $V_a = V_{g2} = 250V$
2: $V_a = V_{g2} = 200V$
I_a
I_{g2}
100
I (mA)
80
60
40
20
0
1
2
1
2
V_{g1}(V) −15
−10
−5
0

EL 95

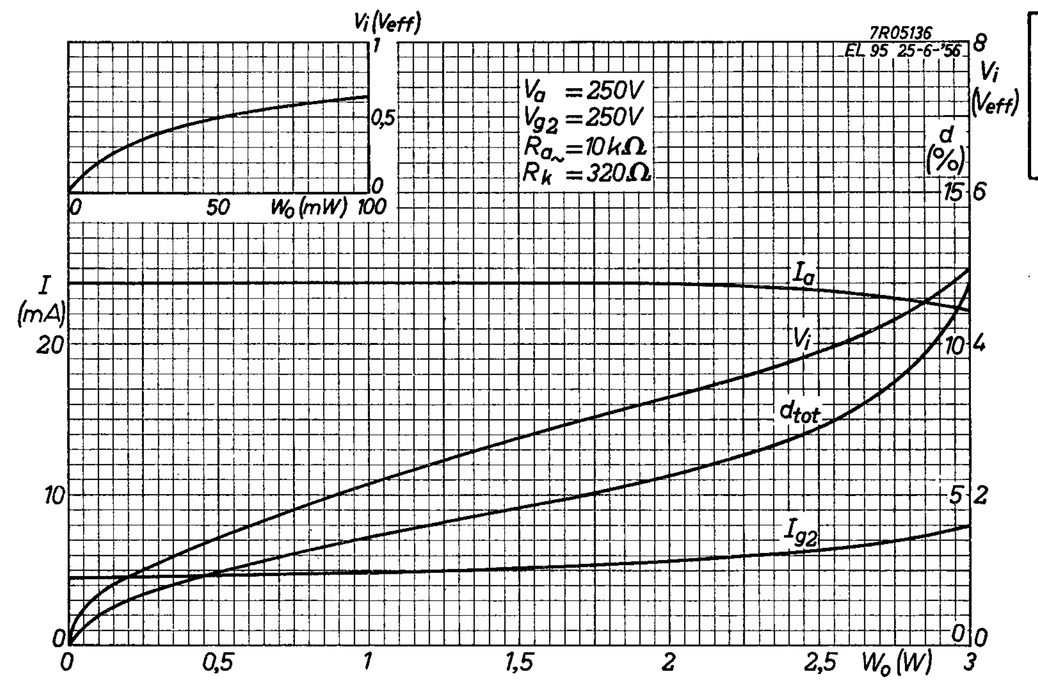
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B

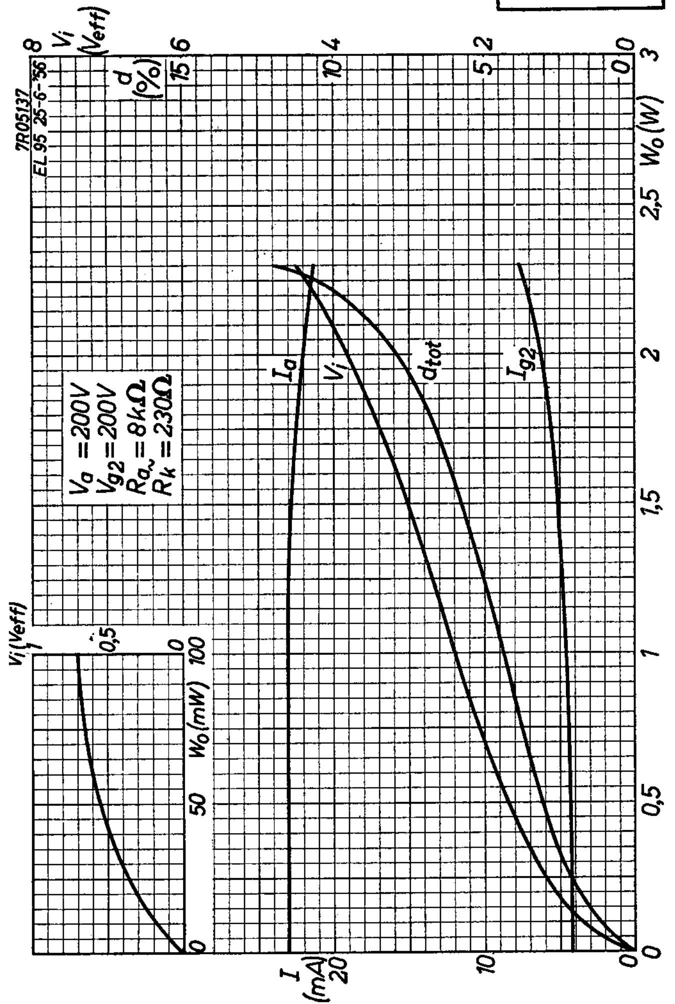

7R05135
EL 95 25-6-'56
V_{g1} = 0V
V_{g2} = 200V
W_a = 6W
-2V
-4V
-6V
-8V
-10V
-12V
I_a (mA)
60
40
20
0
0
100
200
300
400
V_a (V)
500

EL 95 PHILIPS



D

PHILIPS EL 95

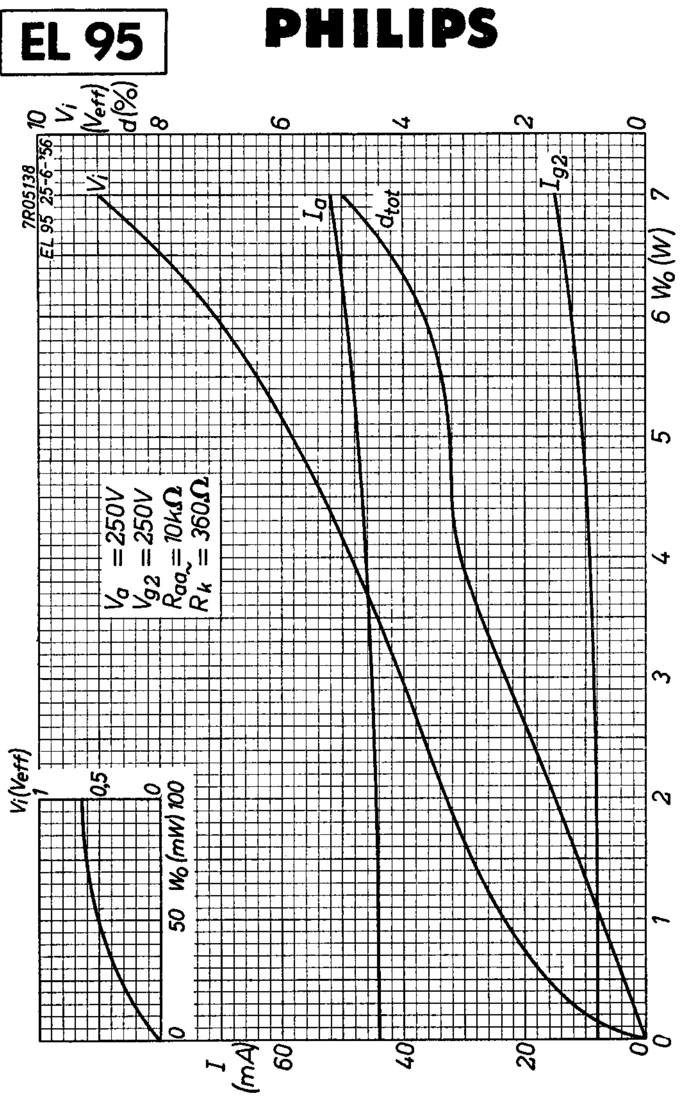


7. 7. 1956

E

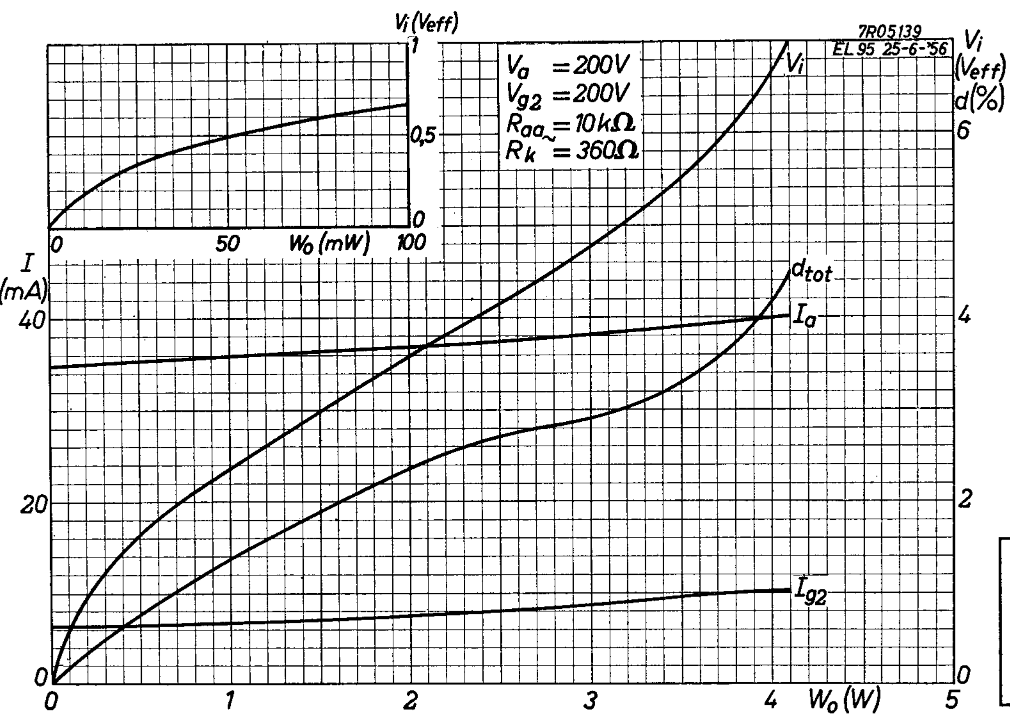
EL 95

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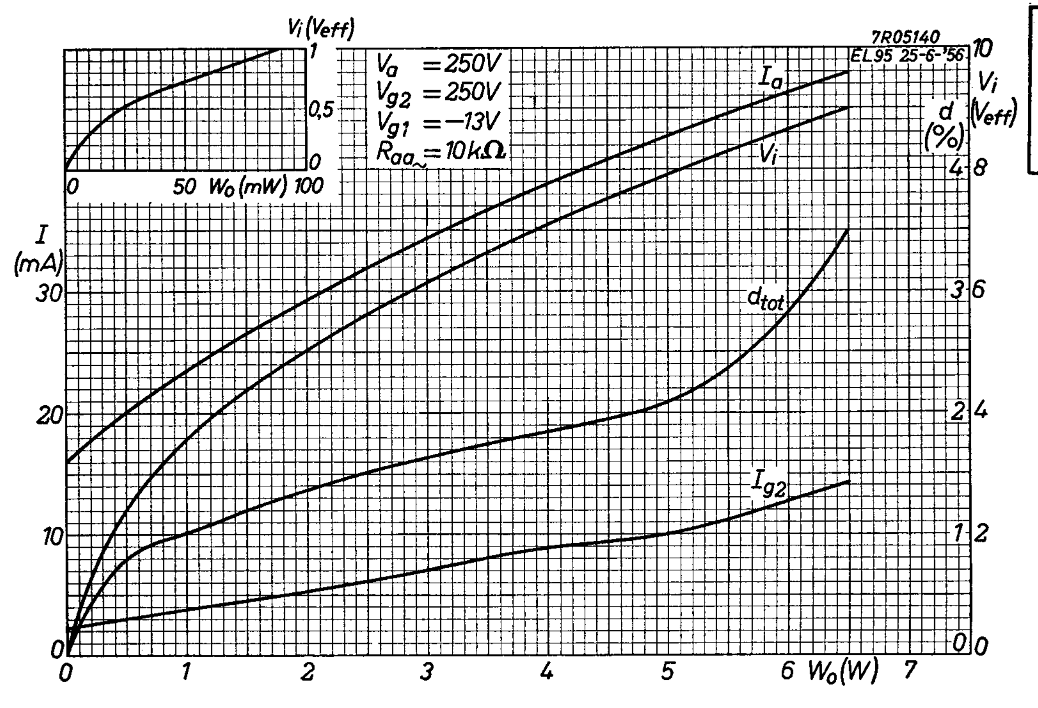
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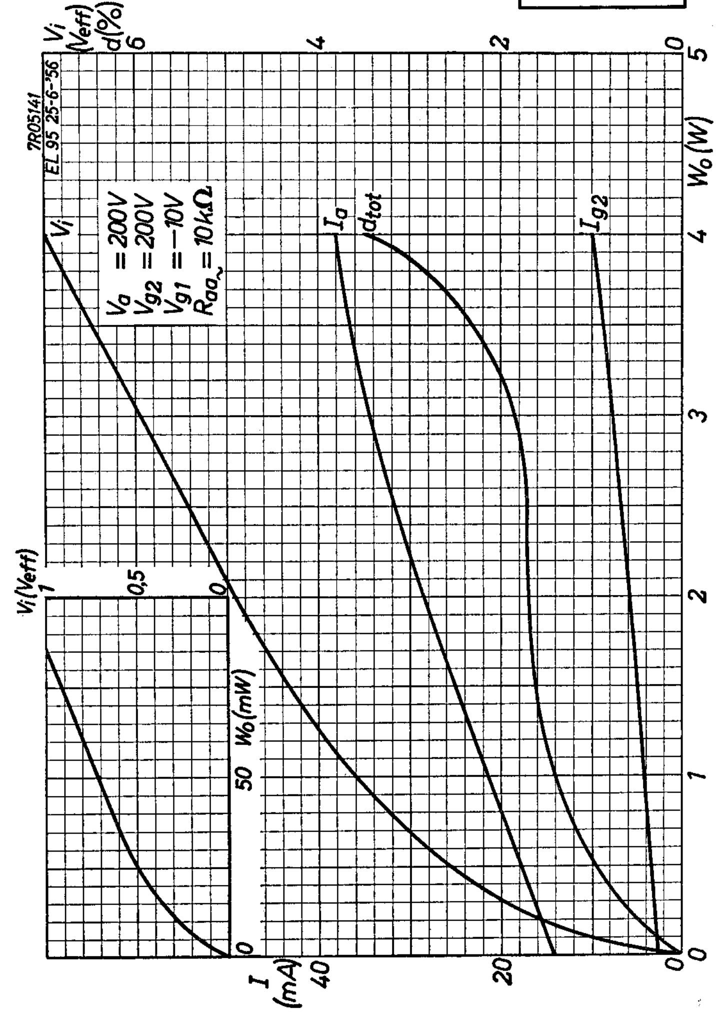
PHILIPS EL 95



7.7.1956

EL 95 PHILIPS




7R05141
EL 95 25-6-'56
V_a = 200V
V_{g2} = 200V
V_{g1} = −10V
$R_{aa\sim}$ = 10kΩ
V_i
I_a
d_{tot}
I_{g2}
V_i (V_{eff})
d(%)
W_o(W)
W_o(mW)
I (mA)
V_i(V_{eff})

10.10.1957



EL95

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10	G	1956.07.07
11	H	1956.07.07
12	I	1957.10.10
13	FP	1999.07.10